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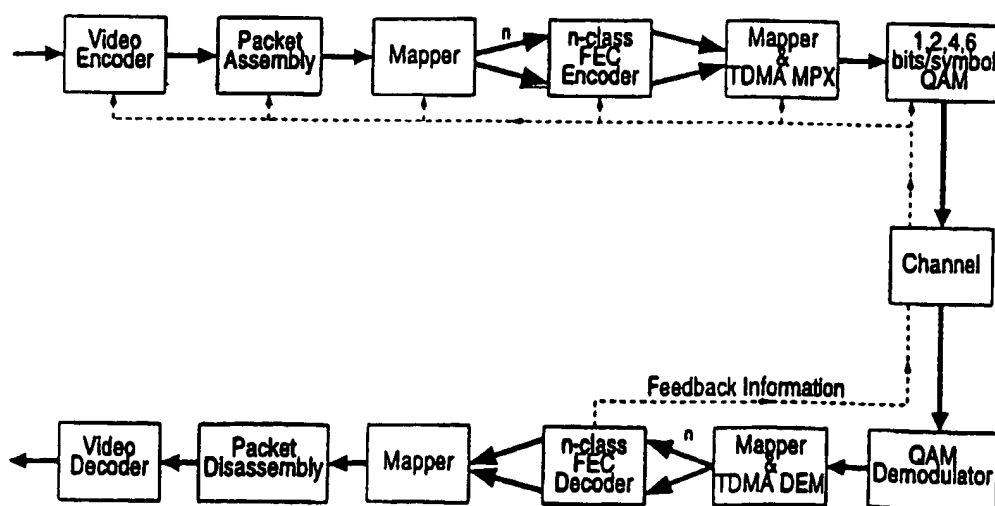
(43) International Publication Date  
30 November 2000 (30.11.2000)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
WO 00/72496 A1

- (51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: H04L 1/00 (74) Agent: HAINES, Miles, John; D Young & Co, 21 New Fetter Lane, London EC3A 1DA (GB).
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/GB00/01889
- (22) International Filing Date: 17 May 2000 (17.05.2000)
- (25) Filing Language: English
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data:  
9911777.2 20 May 1999 (20.05.1999) GB
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- (81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.
- (84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).
- Published:  
— With international search report.
- For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: ADAPTIVE JOINT-DETECTION CDMA VIDEO TRANSCIVER



(57) Abstract: In a near-instantaneously adaptive joint-detection CDMA-based transceiver used for wireless video telephony a method for transmission of a multimedia signal is described, the method comprising: providing a transmitter operable to transmit in a plurality of modulation modes varying in bit rate and error resilience between a highest bit rate, lowest error resilience mode and a lowest bit rate, highest error resilience mode; obtaining a channel quality measure for current transmission; and switching to a more or less error resilient modulation mode each time the channel quality measure respectively degrades or improves by a defined amount, whereby multimedia signal quality varies smoothly with varying channel quality of the transmission medium.

## ADAPTIVE JOINT-DETECTION COMA VIDEO TRANSCEIVER

## 1 Background of the Invention

5 The invention relates to burst-by-burst adaptive joint-detection Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA)  
6 based transmission of multimedia signals, such as interactive video or audio, speech etc.

7 In contrast to the *burst-by-burst reconfigurable CDMA* multimedia transceivers described in this doc-  
8 ument, the term *statically reconfigurable* found in this context in the literature refers to multimedia  
9 transceivers that cannot be near-instantaneously reconfigured. More explicitly, the previously proposed  
10 *statically reconfigurable* video transceivers were reconfigured on a long-term basis under the base sta-  
11 tion's control, invoking for example in the central cell region - where benign channel conditions prevail  
12 - a less robust, but high-throughput modulation mode, such as 4 bit/symbol Quadrature Amplitude Mod-  
13 ulation (16QAM), which was capable of transmitting a quadruple number of bits and hence ensured a  
14 better video quality. By contrast, a robust, but low-throughput modulation mode, such as 1 bit/symbol  
15 Binary Phase Shift Keying (BPSK) can be employed near the edge of the propagation cell, where hostile  
16 propagation conditions prevail. This prevented a premature hand-over at the cost of a reduced video  
17 quality.

18 The philosophy of the fixed, but programable-rate proprietary video codecs and statically reconfigurable  
19 multi-mode video transceivers presented by Streit *et al.* for example in References [1] was that irrespec-  
20 tive of the video motion activity experienced, the specially designed video codecs generated a constant  
21 number of bits per video frame. For example, for videophony over the second-generation Global System  
22 of Mobile Communications known as the GSM system at 13 kbps and assuming a video scanning rate of  
23 10 frames/s, 1300 bits per video frame have to be generated. Specifically, two families of video codecs  
24 were designed, one refraining from using error-sensitive run-length coding techniques and exhibiting the  
25 highest possible error resilience and another, aiming for the highest possible compression ratio. This  
26 fixed-rate approach had the advantage of requiring no adaptive feedback controlled bitrate fluctuation  
27 smoothing buffering and hence exhibited no objectionable video latency or delay. Furthermore, these  
28 video codecs were amenable to video telephony over fixed-rate second-generation mobile radio systems,  
29 such as the GSM.

30 The fixed bitrate of the above proprietary video codecs is in contrast to existing standard video codecs,

such as the Motion Pictures Expert Group codecs known as MPEG1 and MPEG2 or the ITU's H.263 codec, where the time-variant video motion activity and the variable-length coding techniques employed result in a time-variant bitrate fluctuation and a near-constant perceptual video quality. This time-variant bitrate fluctuation can be mitigated by employing adaptive feed-back controlled buffering, which potentially increases the latency or delay of the codec and hence it is often objectionable for example in interactive videophony. The schemes presented by Streit *et al.* in References [1] result in slightly variable video quality at a constant bitrate, while refraining from employing buffering, which again, would result in latency in interactive videophony. A range of techniques, which can be invoked, in order to render the family of variable-length coded, highly bandwidth-efficient, but potentially error-sensitive class of standard video codecs, such as the H.263 arrangement, amenable to error-resilient, low-latency interactive wireless multimode videophony was summarised in [2]. The adaptive video rate control and packetisation algorithm of [2] generates the required number of bits for the burst-by-burst adaptive transceiver, depending on the capacity of the current packet, as determined by the current modem mode. Further error-resilient H.263-based schemes were contrived for example by Färber, Steinbach and Girod at Erlangen University [3], while Sadka, Eryurtlu and Kondo [4] from Surrey University proposed a range of improvements to the H.263 scheme. Following the above portrayal of the prior art in both video compression and statically reconfigurable narrowband modulation, let us now consider the philosophy of wideband burst-by-burst adaptive quadrature amplitude modulation (AQAM) in more depth.

In burst-by-burst adaptive modulation a higher-order modulation scheme is invoked, when the channel is favourable, in order to increase the system's bits per symbol capacity and conversely, a more robust lower order modulation scheme is employed, when the channel exhibits inferior channel quality, in order to improve the mean Bit Error Ratio (BER) performance. A practical scenario, where adaptive modulation can be applied is, when a reliable, low-delay feedback path is created between the transmitter and receiver, for example by superimposing the estimated channel quality perceived by the receiver on the reverse-direction messages of a duplex interactive channel. The transmitter then adjusts its modem mode according to this perceived channel quality.

Recent developments in adaptive modulation over a narrow-band channel environment have been pioneered by Webb and Steele [5], where the modulation adaptation was utilized in a Digital European Cordless Telephone - like (DECT) system. The concept of variable rate adaptive modulation was also advanced by Sampei *et al* [6], showing promising advantages, when compared to fixed modulation in terms of spectral efficiency, BER performance and robustness against channel delay spread. In another paper, the numerical upper bound performance of adaptive modulation in a slow Rayleigh flat-fading channel was evaluated by Torrance *et al* [7] and subsequently, the optimization of the switching threshold

levels using Powell minimization was used in order to achieve a targeted performance [8, 9]. In addition, adaptive modulation was also studied in conjunction with channel coding and power control techniques by Matsuoka *et al* [6] as well as Goldsmith *et al*. [10].

In the narrow-band channel environment, the quality of the channel was determined by the short term Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR) of the received burst, which was then used as a criterion in order to choose the appropriate modulation mode for the transmitter, based on a list of switching threshold levels,  $I_n$  [5, 9]. However, in a wideband environment, this criterion is not an accurate measure for judging the quality of the channel, where the existence of multi-path components produces not only power attenuation of the transmission burst, but also intersymbol interference. Subsequently, a new criterion has to be defined to estimate the wideband channel quality in order to choose the appropriate modulation scheme.

## 2 Summary of the Invention

Particular and preferred aspects of the invention are set out in the accompanying independent and dependent claims. Features of the dependent claims may be combined with those of the independent claims as appropriate and used in combinations other than those explicitly set out in the claims.

The performance benefits of burst-by-burst adaptive modulation assisted CDMA are described, employing a higher-order modulation mode in transmission bursts, when the instantaneous channel quality is favourable, ie when the received signal is unimpaired by co-channel interferers. This procedure is employed, in order to increase the system's bits per symbol (BPS) capacity and conversely, invoking a more robust, lower order modulation mode, when the channel exhibits inferior channel quality. Therefore the associated bit rate will be time-variant.

It is shown that due to the described adaptive modem mode switching regime a seamless multimedia source-signal representation quality - such as video or audio quality - versus channel quality relationship can be established, resulting in a near-unimpaired multimedia source-signal quality right across the operating channel Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR) range. The main advantage of the described technique is that irrespective of the prevailing channel conditions, the transceiver achieves always the best possible source-signal representation quality - such as video or audio quality - by automatically adjusting the achievable bitrate and the associated multimedia source-signal representation quality in order to match the channel quality experienced. This can be achieved on a near-instantaneous basis under given propagation conditions in order to cater for the effects of path-loss, fast-fading, slow-fading, dispersion, co-channel interference, etc. Furthermore, when a mobile is roaming in a hostile out-doors - or even hilly terrain - propagation environment, typically low-order, low-rate modem modes are invoked, while

in benign indoor environments predominantly the high-rate, high source-signal representation quality modes are employed.

### 3 Brief Description of the Drawings

For a better understanding of the invention and to show how the same may be carried into effect reference is now made by way of example to the accompanying drawings, in which:

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### 139 3.1 State-of-the-art

140 Burst-by-burst adaptive quadrature amplitude modulation (AQAM) was contrived by Steele and Webb [5],  
141 in order for the transceiver to cope with the time-variant channel quality of narrowband fading channels.  
142 Further related research was conducted at the University of Osaka by Sampei and his colleagues, investi-  
143 gating variable coding rate concatenated coded schemes [6], at the University of Stanford by Goldsmith  
144 and her team, studying the effects of variable-rate, variable-power arrangements [10] and at Southamp-  
145 ton University in the UK, investigating a variety of practical aspects of AQAM [12, 13]. The channel's  
146 quality is estimated on a burst-by-burst basis and the most appropriate modulation mode is selected in or-  
147 der to maintain the required target bit error rate (BER) performance, whilst maximizing the system's Bit  
148 Per Symbol (BPS) throughput. Using this reconfiguration regime the distribution of channel errors be-  
149 comes typically less bursty, than in conjunction with non-adaptive modems, which potentially increases  
150 the channel coding gains. Furthermore, the soft-decision channel codec metrics can be also invoked in  
151 estimating the instantaneous channel quality, irrespective of the type of channel impairments.

152 A range of coded AQAM schemes were analysed by Matsuoka *et al* [6], Lau *et al* [14] and Gold-  
153 smith *et al* [10]. For data transmission systems, which do not necessarily require a low transmission  
154 delay, variable-throughput adaptive schemes can be devised, which operate efficiently in conjunction  
155 with powerful error correction codecs, such as long block length turbo codes. However, the acceptable  
156 turbo interleaving delay is rather low in the context of low-delay interactive speech. Video communica-  
157 tions systems typically require a higher bitrate than speech systems and hence they can afford a higher  
158 interleaving delay.

159 The above principles - which were typically investigated in the context of narrowband modems - were  
160 further advanced in conjunction with wideband modems, employing powerful block turbo coded wide-  
161 band Decision Feedback Equaliser (DFE) assisted AQAM transceivers [15]. A neural-network Radial  
162 Basis Function (RBF) DFE based AQAM modem design was proposed in [16], where the RBF DFE  
163 provided the channel quality estimates for the modem mode switching regime. This modem was capa-  
164 ble of removing the residual BER of conventional DFEs, when linearly non-separable received phasor  
165 constellations were encountered.

166 The above burst-by-burst adaptive principles can also be extended to Adaptive Orthogonal Frequency  
167 Division Multiplexing (AOFDM) schemes [17]. The associated AQAM principles were invoked in the  
168 context of parallel AOFDM modems also by Czulwik *et al* [18], Fischer [19] and Chow *et al* [20].

169 Our main contribution is that upon invoking the technique advocated - irrespective of the channel con-  
170 ditions experienced - the transceiver achieves always the best possible video quality by automatically

adjusting the achievable bitrate and the associated video quality in order to match the channel quality experienced. This is achieved on a near-instantaneous basis under given propagation conditions in order to cater for the effects of path-loss, fast-fading, slow-fading, dispersion, co-channel interference, etc. Furthermore, when the mobile is roaming in a hostile outdoor propagation environment, typically low-order, low-rate modem modes are invoked, while in benign indoor environments predominantly the high-rate, high source-signal representation quality modes are employed.

### 3.2 ACDMA Signalling Scenarios

ACDMA transmission parameter adaptation is an action of the transmitter in response to time-varying channel conditions. It is only suitable for duplex communication between two stations, since the transmission parameter adaptation relies on some form of channel estimation and signalling. In order to efficiently react to the changes in channel quality, the following steps have to be taken:

- *Channel quality estimation:* In order to appropriately select the transmission parameters to be employed for the next transmission, a reliable prediction of the channel quality during the next active transmit timeslot is necessary.
- *Choice of the appropriate parameters for the next transmission:* Based on the prediction of the expected channel conditions during the next timeslot, the transmitter has to select the appropriate modulation schemes for the subcarriers.
- *Signalling or blind detection of the employed parameters:* The receiver has to be informed, as to which set of demodulator parameters to employ for the received packet. This information can either be conveyed within the packet, at the cost of loss of useful data bandwidth, or the receiver can attempt to estimate the parameters employed at the transmitter by means of blind detection mechanisms.

Depending on the channel characteristics, these operations can be performed at either of the duplex stations, as shown in Figures 1(a), 1(b) and 1(c). If the channel is reciprocal, then the channel quality estimation for each link can be extracted from the reverse link, and we refer to this regime as open-loop adaptation. In this case, the transmitter needs to communicate the transmission parameter set to the receiver (Figure 1(a)), or the receiver can attempt blind detection of the transmission parameters employed (Figure 1(c)).

If the channel is not reciprocal, then the channel quality estimation has to be performed at the receiver of the link. In this case, the channel quality measure or the set of requested transmission parameters is



201 communicated to the transmitter in the reverse link (Figure 1(b)). This mode is referred to as closed-loop  
202 adaptation.

### 203 3.3 Video Transceiver

204 The schematic of the whole system is depicted in Figure 2. The multimedia source signal generated by  
205 the video encoder of Figure 2 is assembled into transmission packets constituting a CDMA transmission  
206 burst and the bits may be additionally mapped by the Mapper of Figure 2 to  $n$  number of different  
207 Forward Error Correction (FEC) protection classes. These bits are then conveyed to the optional  
208 Time Division Multiplex (TDMA)/ Time Division Duplex (TDD) scheme of Figure 2, before they are  
209 assigned to the AQAM/ACDMA modem seen in Figure 2.

210 Again, the philosophy of the proposed burst-by-burst adaptive joint detection CDMA scheme is that the  
211 signal to interference plus noise ratio (SINR) at the output of the multi-user receiver is used in order to  
212 estimate the instantaneous channel quality. In one of its possible embodiments the receiver then decides  
213 on the transmitter's mode to be used during the next transmission burst on the basis of the received signal  
214 quality and the receiver's perception of the channel quality is signalled to the remote transmitter, in order  
215 to allow it to satisfy the receiver's integrity requirement.

216 In this study we transmitted 176x144 pixel Quarter Common Intermediate Format (QCIF) and 128x96  
217 pixel Sub-QCIF (SQCIF) video sequences at 10 frames/s using a reconfigurable Time Division Multiple  
218 Access / Code Division Multiple Access (TDMA / CDMA) transceiver, which can be configured as a 1,  
219 2 or 4 bit/symbol scheme shown in Figure 2. The H.263 video codec exhibits an impressive compression  
220 ratio, although this is achieved at the cost of a high vulnerability to transmission errors, since a run-length  
221 coded stream is rendered undecodable by a single bit error. In order to mitigate this problem, when the  
222 channel codec protecting the video stream is overwhelmed by the transmission errors, we refrain from  
223 decoding the corrupted video packet in order to prevent error propagation through the reconstructed video  
224 frame buffer [2]. We found that it was more beneficial in video quality terms, if these corrupted video  
225 packets were dropped and the reconstructed frame buffer was not updated, until the next video packet  
226 replenishing the specific video frame area was received. The associated video performance degradation  
227 was found perceptually unobjectionable for packet dropping- or transmission frame error rates (FER)  
228 below about 5%. These packet dropping events were signalled to the remote decoder by superimposing  
229 a strongly protected one-bit packet acknowledgement flag on the reverse-direction packet, as outlined  
230 in [2]. Bose-Chaudhuri-Hocquenghem (BCH) and turbo error correction codes were used and again,  
231 the CDMA transceiver was capable of transmitting 1, 2 and 4 bits per symbol, where each symbol was  
232 spread using a low spreading factor (SF) of 16, as seen in Table 1.

| Parameter                     |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Multiple access               | TDMA/CDMA   |
| Channel type                  | COST 207 Bad Urban  |
| Number of paths in channel    | 7   |
| Normalised Doppler frequency  | $3.7 \times 10^{-5}$  |
| CDMA spreading factor         | 16  |
| Spreading sequence            | Random  |
| Frame duration                | 4.615 ms  |
| Burst duration                | 577 $\mu$ s   |
| Joint detection CDMA receiver | Whitening matched filter (WMF) or Minimum mean square error block decision feedback equalizer (MMSE-BDFE) |
| No. of Slots/Frame            | 8   |
| TDMA frame length             | 4.615ms   |
| TDMA slot length              | 577 $\mu$ s   |
| TDMA slots/Video packet       | 3   |
| Chip Periods/TDMA slot        | 1250  |
| Data Symbols/TDMA slot        | 68  |
| User Data Symbol Rate (kBd)   | 14.7  |
| System Data Symbol Rate (kBd) | 117.9   |

Table 1: Generic system parameters using the Frames spread speech/data mode 2 proposal [11]

233 The associated parameters will be addressed in more depth during our further discourse. Employing  
 234 a low spreading factor of 16 allowed us to improve the system's multi-user performance with the aid  
 235 of joint-detection techniques [21]. We note furthermore that the implementation of the joint detection  
 236 receivers is independent of the number of bits per symbol associated with the modulation mode used,  
 237 since the receiver simply inverts the associated system matrix and invokes a decision concerning the  
 238 received symbol, irrespective of how many bits per symbol were used. Therefore, joint detection  
 239 receivers are amenable to amalgamation with the above 1, 2 and 4 bit/symbol modem, since they  
 240 do not have to be reconfigured each time the modulation mode is switched.  
 241 In this performance study we used the Pan-European FRAMES proposal [11] as the basis for our CDMA  
 242 system. The associated transmission frame structure is shown in Figure 3, while a range of generic system

| Features                      | BCH coding | Turbo coding |
|-------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| Modulation                    | 4QAM       |              |
| Transmission bitrate (kbit/s) | 29.5       |              |
| Video-rate (kbit/s)           | 13.7       | 11.1         |
| Video framerate (Hz)          | 10         |              |

Table 2: FEC-protected and unprotected BCH and Turbo coded bitrates for the 4QAM transceiver mode

parameters are summarised in Table 1. In our performance studies we used the COST207 seven-path bad urban (BU) channel model, whose impulse response is portrayed in Figure 4.

Our initial experiments compared the performance of a whitening matched filter (WMF) for single user detection and the Minimum mean square error block decision feedback equalizer (MMSE-BDFE) for joint multi-user detection. These simulations were performed using 4-level Quadrature Amplitude Modulation (4QAM), transmitting both binary BCH and turbo coded video packets. The associated bitrates are summarised in Table 2.

The transmission bitrate of the 4QAM modem mode was 29.5Kbps, which was reduced due to the approximately half-rate BCH or turbo coding, plus the associated video packet acknowledgement feedback flag error control and video packetisation overhead to produce effective video bitrates of 13.7Kbps and 11.1Kbps, respectively. A more detailed discussion on the video packet acknowledgement feedback error control and video packetisation overhead will be provided in Section 3.4 with reference to the convolutionally coded multi-mode investigations.

Figure 5 portrays the bit error ratio (BER) performance of the BCH coded video transceiver using both matched filtering and joint detection for 2–8 users. The bit error ratio is shown to increase, as the number of users increases, even upon employing the MMSE-BDFE multi-user detector (MUD). However, while the matched filtering receiver exhibits an unacceptably high BER for supporting perceptually unimpaired video communications, the MUD exhibits a far superior BER performance.

When the BCH codec was replaced by the turbo-codec, the bit error ratio performance of both matched filtering and the MUD receiver improved, as shown in Figure 6. However, as expected, matched filtering was still outperformed by the joint detection scheme for the same number of users. Furthermore, the matched filtering performance degraded rapidly for more than two users.

Figure 7 shows the video packet loss ratio (PLR) for the turbo coded video stream using matched filtering and joint detection for 2–8 users. The figure clearly shows that the matched filter was only capable of meeting the target packet loss ratio of 5% for upto four users, when the channel SNR was in excess of 11dB. However, the joint detection algorithm guaranteed the required video packet loss ratio performance

| Features                        | Multi-rate System    |      |       |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|------|-------|
| Mode                            | BPSK                 | 4QAM | 16QAM |
| Bits/Symbol                     | 1                    | 2    | 4     |
| FEC                             | Convolutional Coding |      |       |
| Transmitted bits/packet         | 204                  | 408  | 816   |
| Total bitrate (kbit/s)          | 14.7                 | 29.5 | 58.9  |
| FEC-coded bits/packet           | 102                  | 204  | 408   |
| Assigned to FEC-coding (kbit/s) | 7.4                  | 14.7 | 29.5  |
| Error detection per packet      | 16 bit CRC           |      |       |
| Feedback bits / packet          | 9                    |      |       |
| Video packet size               | 77                   | 179  | 383   |
| Packet header bits              | 8                    | 9    | 10    |
| Video bits/packet               | 69                   | 170  | 373   |
| Unprotected video-rate (kbit/s) | 5.0                  | 12.3 | 26.9  |
| Video framerate (Hz)            | 10                   |      |       |

Table 3: Operational-mode specific transceiver parameters for the proposed multi-mode system

for 2–8 users in the entire range of channel SNRs shown. Furthermore, the 2-user matched-filtered PLR performance was close to the 8-user MUD PLR.

### 3.4 Multi-mode Video System Performance

Having shown that joint detection can substantially improve our system's performance, we investigated the performance of a multi-mode convolutionally coded video system employing joint detection, while supporting two users. The associated convolutional codec parameters are summarised in Table 3. Below we now detail the video packetisation method employed. The reader is reminded that the number of symbols per TDMA frame was 68 according to Table 1. In the 4QAM mode this would give 136 bits per TDMA frame. However, if we transmitted one video packet per TDMA frame, then the packetisation overhead would absorb a large percentage of the available bitrate. Hence we assembled larger video packets, thereby reducing the packetisation overhead and arranged for transmitting the contents of a video packet over three consecutive TDMA frames, as indicated in Table 1. Therefore each protected video packet consists of  $68 \times 3 = 204$  modulation symbols, yielding a transmission bitrate of between 14.7 and 38.9 Kbps for BPSK and 16QAM, respectively. However, in order to protect the video data

we employed half-rate, constraint-length nine convolutional coding, using octal generator polynomials of 561 and 753. The useful video bitrate was further reduced due to the 16-bit Cyclic Redundancy Checking (CRC) used for error detection and the nine-bit repetition-coded feedback error flag for the reverse link. This results in video packet sizes of 77, 179 and 383 bits for each of the three modulation modes. The useful video capacity was finally further reduced by the video packet header of between 8 and 10 bits, resulting in useful or effective video bitrates ranging from 5 to 26.9 Kbps in the BPSK and 16QAM modes, respectively.

The proposed multi-mode system can switch amongst the 1, 2 and 4 bit/symbol modulation schemes under network control, based upon the prevailing channel conditions. As seen in Table 3, when the channel is benign, the unprotected video bitrate will be approximately 26.9Kbps the 16QAM mode. However, as the channel quality degrades, the modem will switch to the BPSK mode of operation, where the video bitrate drops to 5Kbps, and for maintaining a reasonable video quality, the video resolution has to be reduced to SQCIF (128x96 pels).

Figure 8 portrays the packet loss ratio for the multi-mode system, in each of its modulation modes for a range of channel SNRs. It can be seen in the figure that above a channel SNR of 14dB the 16QAM mode offers an acceptable packet loss ratio of less than 5%, while providing an unprotected video rate of about 26.9Kbps. If the channel SNR drops below 14dB, the multi-mode system is switched to 4QAM and eventually to BPSK, when the channel SNR is below 9dB, in order to maintain the required quality of service, which is dictated by the packet loss ratio. The figure also shows the acknowledgement feedback error ratio (FBER) for a range of channel SNRs, which has to be substantially lower, than the video PLR itself. This requirement is satisfied in the figure, since the feedback errors only occur at extremely low channel SNRs, where the packet loss ratio is approximately 50%, and it is therefore assumed that the multi-mode system would have switched to a more robust modulation mode, before the feedback acknowledgement flag can become corrupted.

The video quality is commonly measured in terms of the peak-signal-to-noise-ratio (PSNR). Figure 9 shows the video quality in terms of the PSNR versus the channel SNRs for each of the modulation modes. As expected, the higher throughput bitrate of the 16QAM mode provides a better video quality. However, as the channel quality degrades, the video quality of the 16QAM mode is reduced and hence it becomes beneficial to switch from the 16QAM mode to 4QAM at an SNR of about 14dB, as it was suggested by the packet loss ratio performance of Figure 8. Although the video quality expressed in terms of PSNR is superior for the 16QAM mode in comparison to the 4QAM mode at channel SNRs in excess of 12dB, however, due to the excessive PLR the perceived video quality appears inferior in comparison to that of the 4QAM mode, even though the 16QAM PSNR is higher for channel SNRs

in the range of 12–14dB. More specifically, we found that it was beneficial to switch to a more robust modulation scheme, when the PSNR was reduced by about 1dB with respect to its unimpaired PSNR value. This ensured that the packet losses did not become subjectively apparent, resulting in a higher perceived video quality and smoother degradation, as the channel quality deteriorated.

The effect of packet losses on the video quality quantified in terms of PSNR is portrayed in Figure 10. The figure shows, how the video quality degrades, as the PLR increases. It has been found that in order to ensure a seamless degradation of video quality as the channel SNR reduced, it was the best policy to switch to a more robust modulation scheme, when the PLR exceeded 5%. The figure clearly shows that a 5% packet loss ratio results in a loss of PSNR, when switching to a more robust modulation scheme. However, if the system did not switch until the PSNR of the more robust modulation mode was similar, the perceived video quality associated with the originally higher rate, but channel-impaired stream became inferior.

### 3.5 Burst-by-Burst adaptive videophone system

A burst-by-burst adaptive modem, maximizes the system's throughput by using the most appropriate modulation mode for the current instantaneous channel conditions. Figure 11 exemplifies, how a burst-by-burst adaptive modem changes its modulation modes based on the fluctuating channel conditions. The adaptive modem uses the SINR estimate at the output of the joint-detector to estimate the instantaneous channel quality, and hence to set the modulation mode.

The probability of the adaptive modem using each modulation mode for a particular channel SNRs is portrayed in Figure 12. It can be seen at high channel SNRs that the modem mainly uses the 16QAM modulation mode, while at low channel SNRs the BPSK mode is most prevalent.

The advantage of dynamically reconfigured burst-by-adaptive modem over the statically switched multi-mode system previously described, is that the video quality is smoothly degraded as the channel conditions deteriorate. The switched multi-mode system results in more sudden reductions in video quality, when the modem switches to a more robust modulation mode. Figure 13 shows the throughput bitrate of the dynamically reconfigured burst-by-burst adaptive modem, compared to the three modes of the statically switched multi-mode system. The reduction of the fixed modem modes' effective throughput at low SNRs is due to the fact that under such channel conditions an increased fraction of the transmitted packets have to be dropped, reducing the effective throughput. The figure shows the smooth reduction of the throughput bitrate, as the channel quality deteriorates. The burst-by-burst modem matches the BPSK mode's bitrate at low channel SNRs, and the 16QAM mode's bitrate at high SNRs. The dynamically reconfigured burst-by-burst adaptive modem characterised in the figure perfectly estimates the prevalent

channel conditions although in practice the estimate of channel quality is not perfect and it is inherently delayed. However, we have found that non-perfect channel estimates result in only slightly reduced performance, when compared to perfect channel estimation.

The smoothly varying throughput bitrate of the burst-by-burst adaptive modem translates into a smoothly varying video quality as the channel conditions change. The video quality measured in terms of the average peak signal to noise ratio (PSNR) is shown versus the channel SNR in Figure 14 in contrast to that of the individual modem modes. The figure demonstrates that the burst-by-burst adaptive modem provides equal or better video quality over a large proportion of the SNR range shown than the individual modes. However, even at channel SNRs, where the adaptive modem has a slightly reduced PSNR, the perceived video quality of the adaptive modem is better since the video packet loss rate is far lower, than that of the fixed modem modes.

Figure 15 shows the video packet loss ratio versus channel SNR for the three fixed modulation modes and the burst-by-burst adaptive modem with perfect channel estimation. Again the figure demonstrates that the video packet loss ratio of the adaptive modem is similar to that of the fixed BPSK modem mode, however the adaptive modem has a far higher bitrate throughput, as the channel SNR increases. The burst-by-burst adaptive modem gives an error performance similar to that of the BPSK mode, but with the flexibility to increase the bitrate throughput of the modem, when the channel conditions improve. If imperfect channel estimation is used, the throughput bitrate of the adaptive modem is reduced slightly. Furthermore, the video packet loss ratio seen in Figure 15 is slightly higher for the AQAM scheme due to invoking higher-order modem modes, as the channel quality increases. However we have found that is possible to maintain the video packet loss ratio within tolerable limits for the range of channel SNRs considered.

The interaction between the video quality measured in terms of PSNR and the video packet loss ratio can be more clearly seen in Figure 16. The figure shows that the adaptive modem slowly degrades the decoded video quality from that of the error free 16QAM fixed modulation mode, as the channel conditions deteriorate. The video quality degrades from the error-free 41dB PSNR, while maintaining a near-zero video packet loss ratio, until the PSNR drops below about 36dB PSNR. At this point the further reduced channel quality inflicts an increased video packet loss rate and the video quality degrades more slowly. The PSNR versus packet loss ratio performance then tends toward that achieved by the fixed BPSK modulation mode. However the adaptive modem achieved better video quality than the fixed BPSK modem even at high packet loss rates.

### 370 3.6 Summary

380 A joint-detection assisted multimode CDMA-based video transceiver was proposed, which substantially  
381 outperformed the conventional matched-filtering based transceiver, which was characterised by adap-  
382 tively reconfiguring the transceiver's mode of operation based on the instantaneous channel quality. In  
383 our transceiver a higher number of bits per modulation symbol was invoked by the transmitter, when  
384 the channel quality was sufficiently high for supporting this more bitrate efficient, but less error resilient  
385 transmission mode. By contrast, a more error resilient but less bitrate efficient mode was invoked for  
386 supporting error-free CDMA transmission over wireless multi-user channels.

387 In this embodiment the above property was exploited in a practical adaptive video transceiver, which  
388 instructed the video codec to generate the required number of bits that the CDMA transceiver was capable  
389 of delivering in its current channel-condition dependent configuration mode.

390 In other embodiments the proposed burst-by-burst adaptive transceiver can be invoked in the context  
391 of arbitrary multimedia signals, irrespective of their resolution or source representation quality. Spe-  
392 cific further embodiments of such codecs are constituted by programmable-rate speech, audio, video,  
393 handwriting codecs, which can be configured by the transceiver to generate a channel-quality dependent  
394 number of source-coded bits.

395 The proposed burst-by-burst adaptive video transceiver guaranteed a near-unimpaired video quality for  
396 channel SNRs in excess of about 5 dB over the COST207 dispersive Rayleigh-faded channel. The ben-  
397 efits of the multimode video transceiver clearly manifest themselves in terms of supporting un-impaired  
398 video quality under time-variant channel conditions, where a single-mode transceiver's quality would  
399 become severely degraded by channel effects. The dynamically reconfigured burst-by-burst adaptive  
400 modem gave better perceived video quality due to its more graceful reduction in video quality, as the  
401 channel conditions degraded, than a statically switched multi-mode system.

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CLAIMS

1. A method for CDMA transmission of a multimedia signal over a transmission medium, the method comprising:  
providing a transmitter operable to transmit in a plurality of modulation modes  
5 varying in bit rate and error resilience between a highest bit rate, lowest error resilience mode and a lowest bit rate, highest error resilience mode;  
obtaining a channel quality measure for current transmission; and  
switching to a more or less error resilient modulation mode each time the channel quality measure respectively degrades or improves by a defined amount,  
10 whereby multimedia signal quality varies smoothly with varying channel quality of the transmission medium.
2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the channel quality measure is a multimedia signal quality dependent signal-to-noise value.
- 15 3. A method according to claim 2, wherein the defined amount is set with reference to an unimpaired signal-to-noise value.
4. A method according to claim 2 or 3, wherein the signal-to-noise value is a peak  
20 signal-to-noise ratio for a multimedia video signal.
5. A method according to claim 2 or 3, wherein the signal-to-noise value is a segmental signal-to-noise ratio for a multimedia speech signal.
- 25 6. A method according to claim 1, wherein the channel quality measure is a packet loss value.
7. A method according to claim 1, wherein the packet loss value is varied dependent upon desired multimedia signal quality.

30

8. A method according to claim 1, wherein the channel quality measure is a bit error rate.
9. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the channel quality  
5 measure is based on monitoring signal integrity at a remote receiver.
10. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the channel quality measure is based on monitoring signal integrity at a receiver local to the transmitter.
- 10 11. A transmitter for transmission of a multimedia source signal over a transmission medium to a remote receiver, the transmitter comprising a CDMA modem having an output for transmitting a multimedia source signal and an input for receiving a channel quality measure for current transmission, wherein the CDMA  
15 modem is switchable between a plurality of modulation modes varying in bit rate and error resilience between a highest bit rate, lowest error resilience mode and a lowest bit rate, highest error resilience mode, such that the CDMA modem is switched to a more or less error resilient modulation mode each time the channel quality measure respectively degrades or improves by a defined amount, whereby multimedia signal  
20 quality is smoothly variable with varying channel quality of the transmission medium.
12. A transmitter according to claim 11, wherein the channel quality measure is a multimedia signal quality dependent signal-to-noise value.
13. A transmitter according to claim 12, wherein the defined amount is set with  
25 reference to an unimpaired signal-to-noise value.
14. A transmitter according to claim 12 or 13, wherein the signal-to-noise value is a peak signal-to-noise ratio for a multimedia video signal.
- 30 15. A transmitter according to claim 12 or 13, wherein the signal-to-noise value is a segmental signal-to-noise ratio for a multimedia speech signal.

16. A transmitter according to claim 11, wherein the channel quality measure is a packet loss value.
17. A transmitter according to claim 11, wherein the packet loss value is variable  
5 dependent upon desired multimedia signal quality.
18. A transmitter according to claim 11, wherein the channel quality measure is a bit error rate.
- 10 19. A transmitter according to any one of claims 11 to 18, wherein the channel quality measure is based on monitoring signal integrity at a remote receiver.
20. A transmitter according to any one of claims 11 to 18, wherein the channel quality measure is based on monitoring signal integrity at a receiver local to the  
15 transmitter.
21. A transmission system for transmission of multimedia source signals over a transmission medium, the system comprising:  
a first transceiver including a local receiver and a local transmitter according to  
20 any one of claims 11 to 20; and  
a second transceiver including a remote receiver and a remote transmitter according to any one of claims 11 to 20.

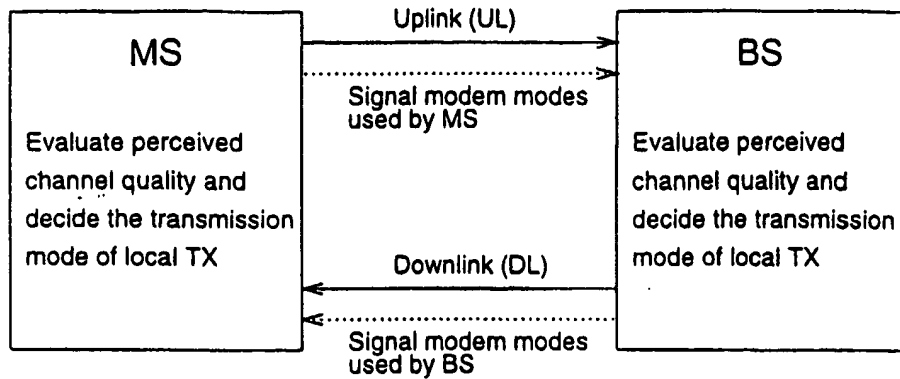
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Fig. 1(a)

Fig. 1(b)

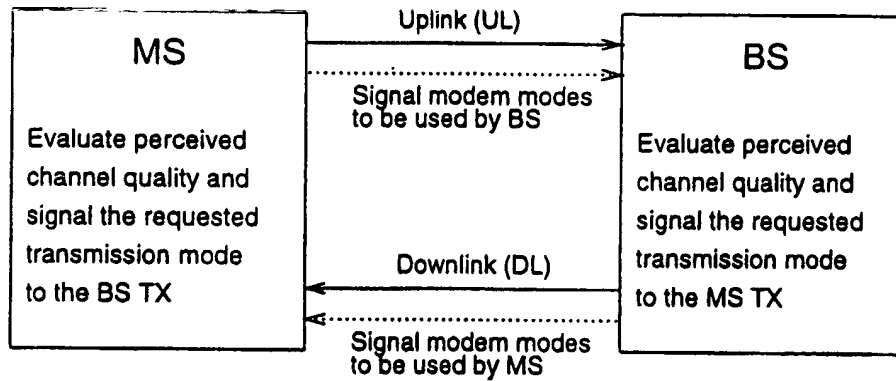
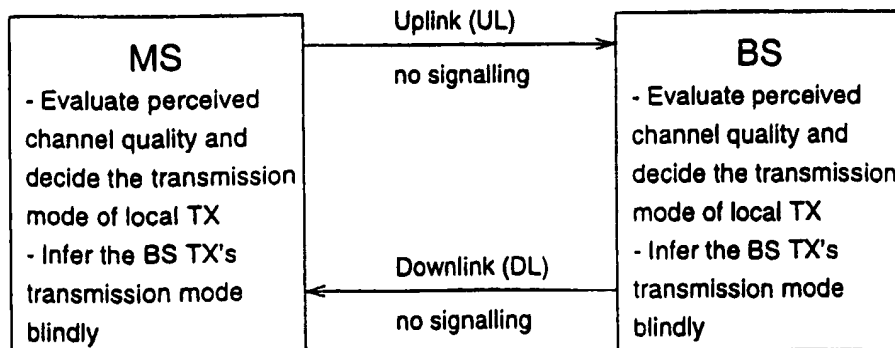


Fig. 1(c)



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Fig. 2

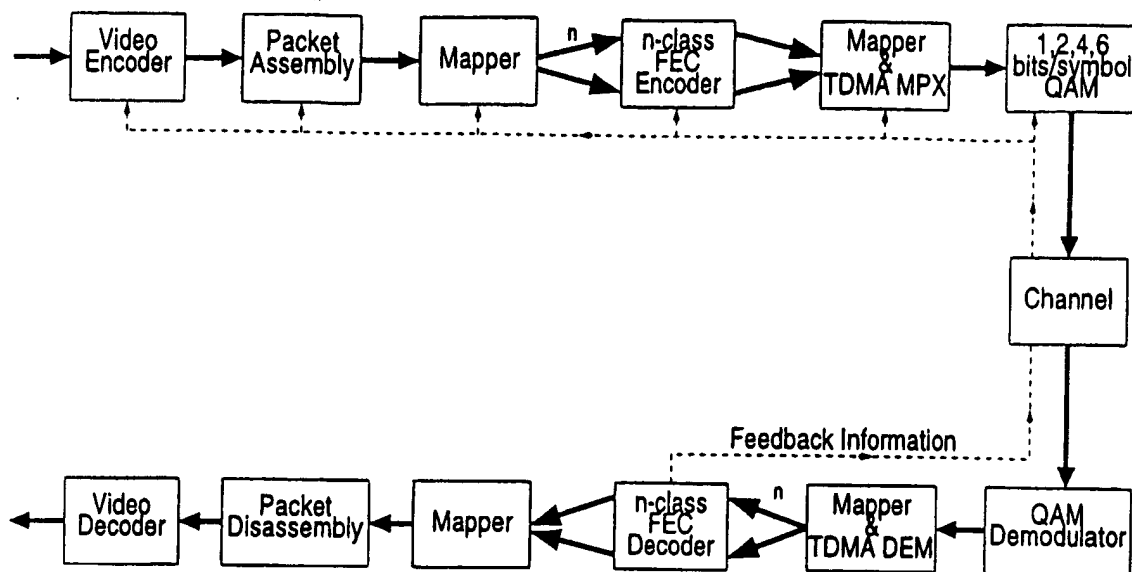
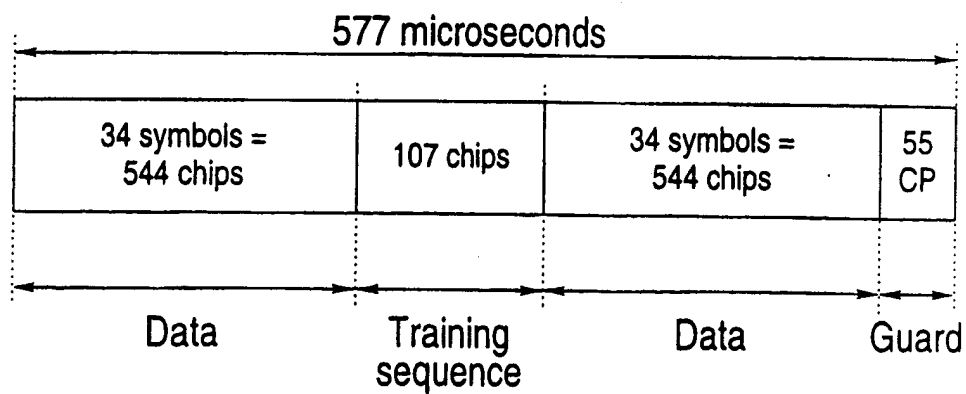


Fig. 3



Spread speech/data burst 2

Fig. 4

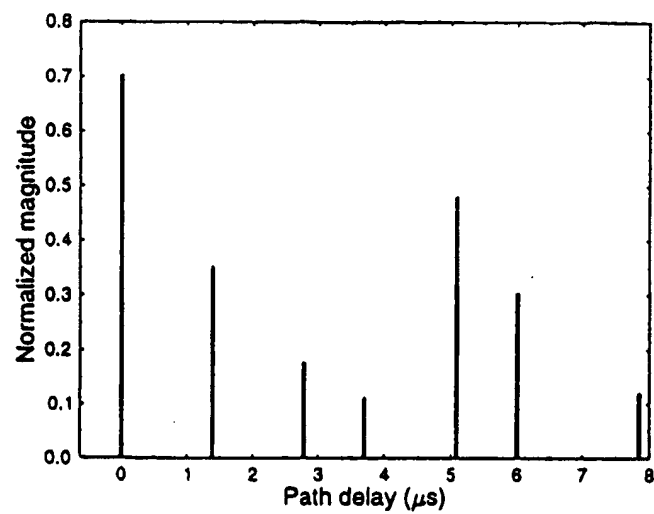
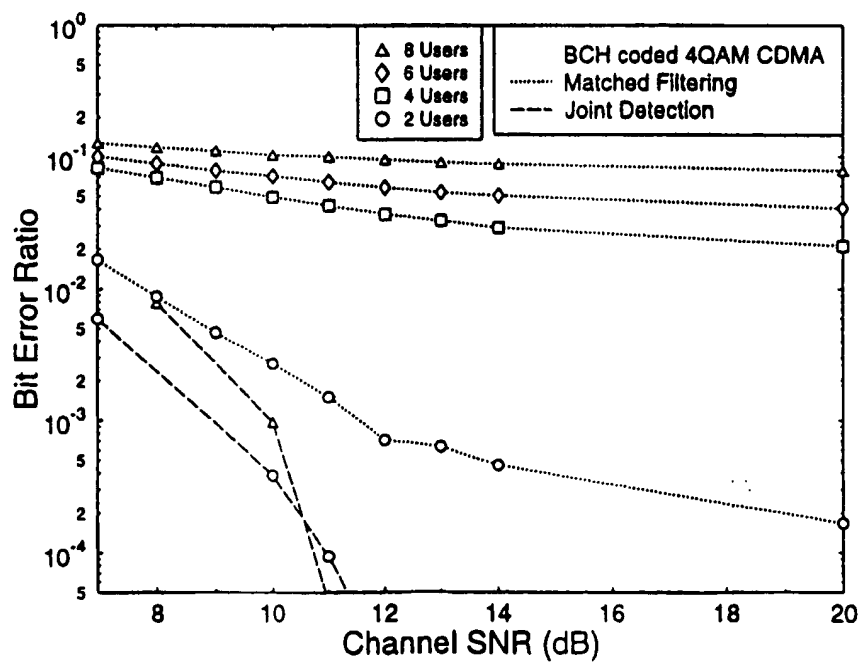


Fig. 5





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Fig. 6

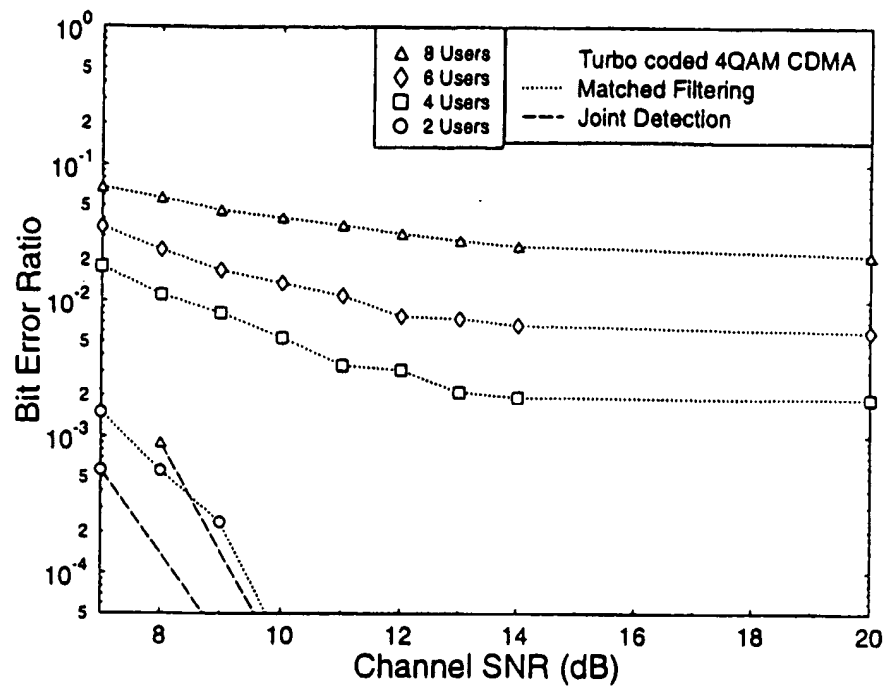
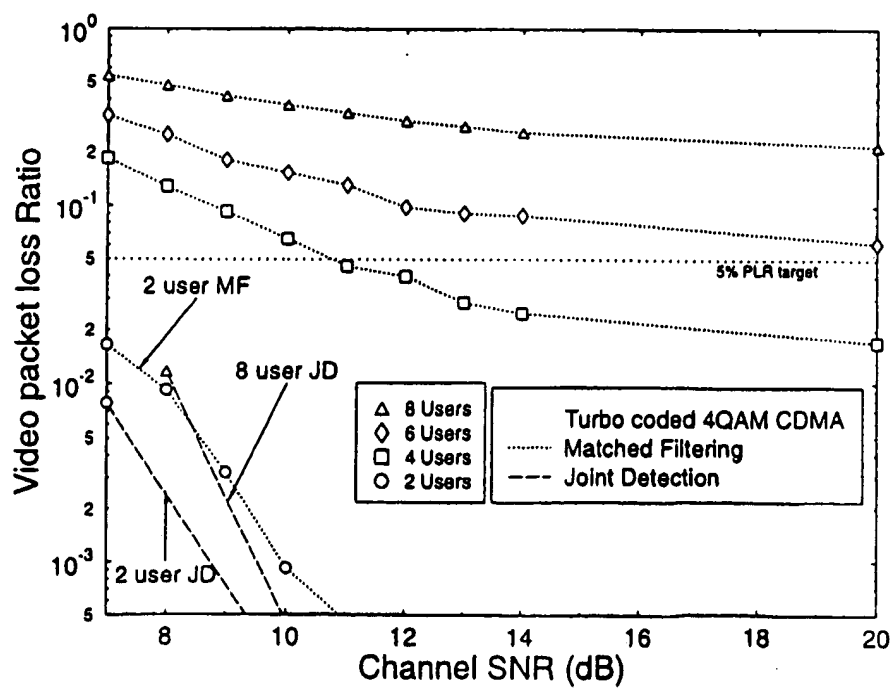


Fig. 7



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Fig. 8

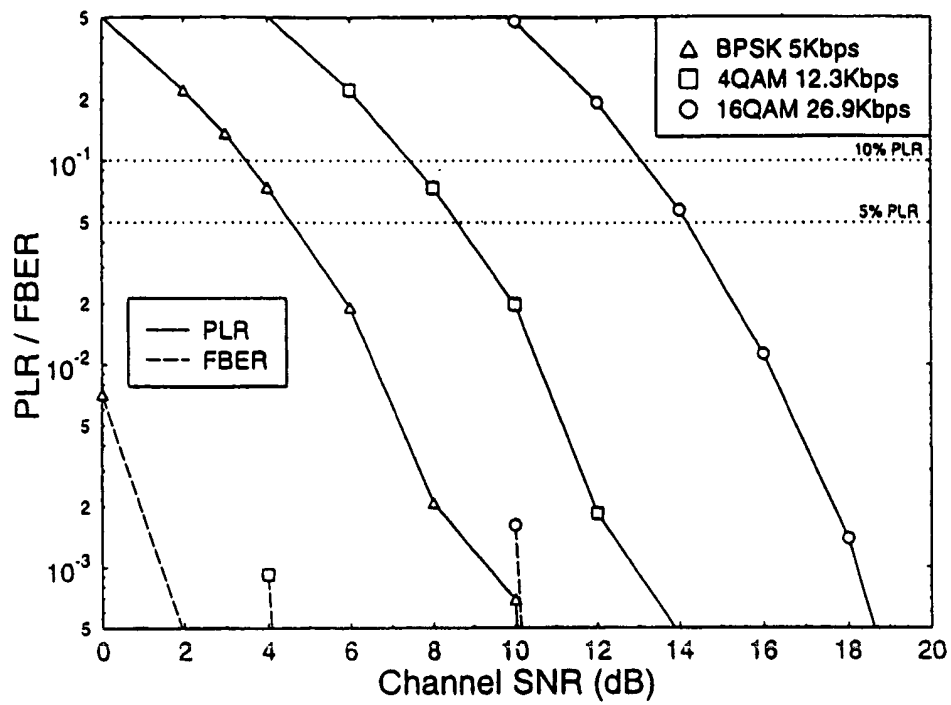
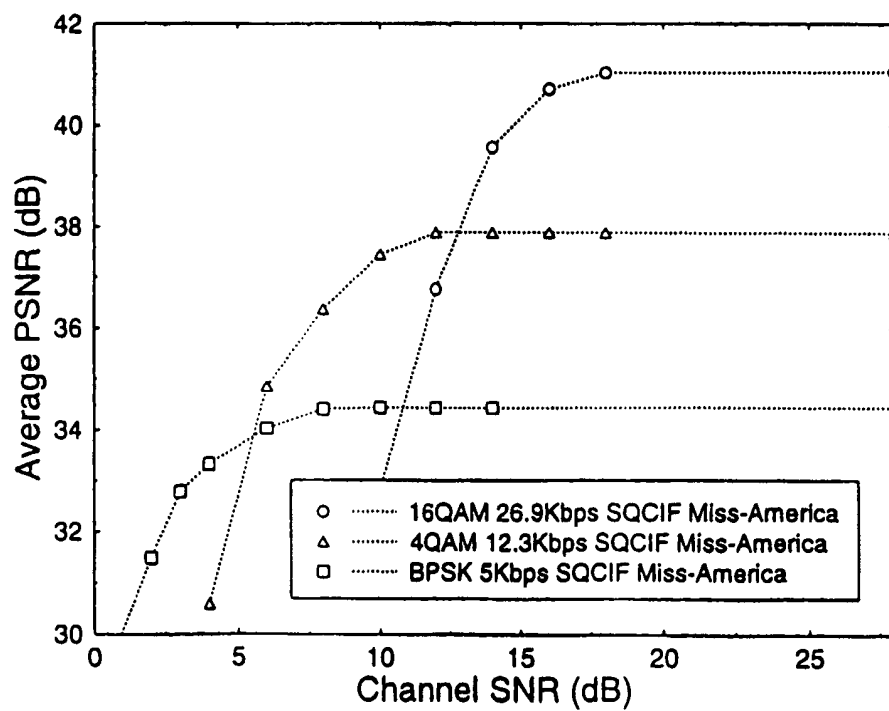


Fig. 9



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Fig. 10

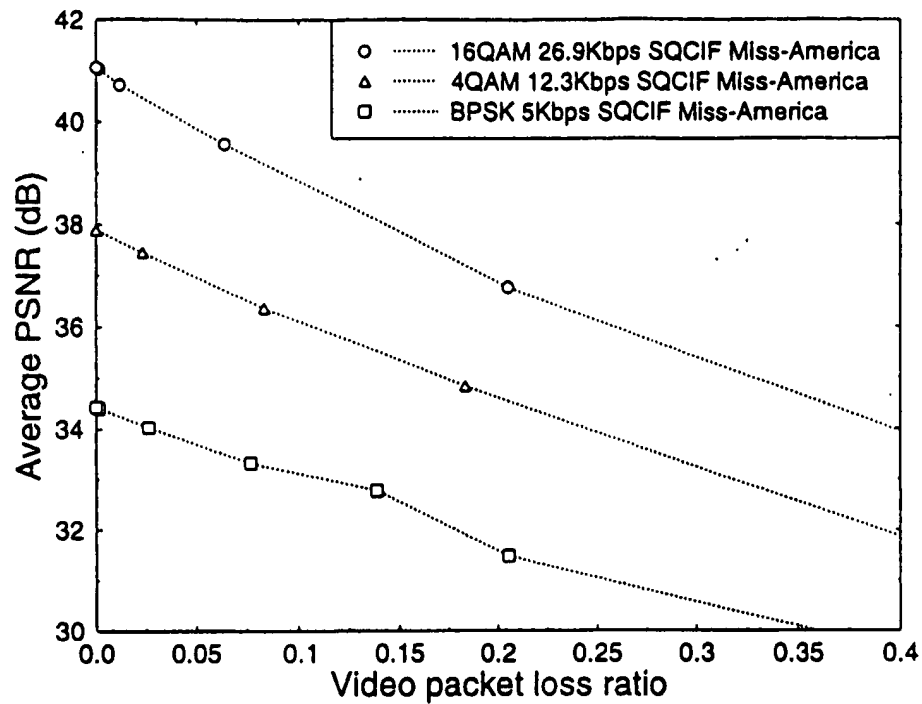
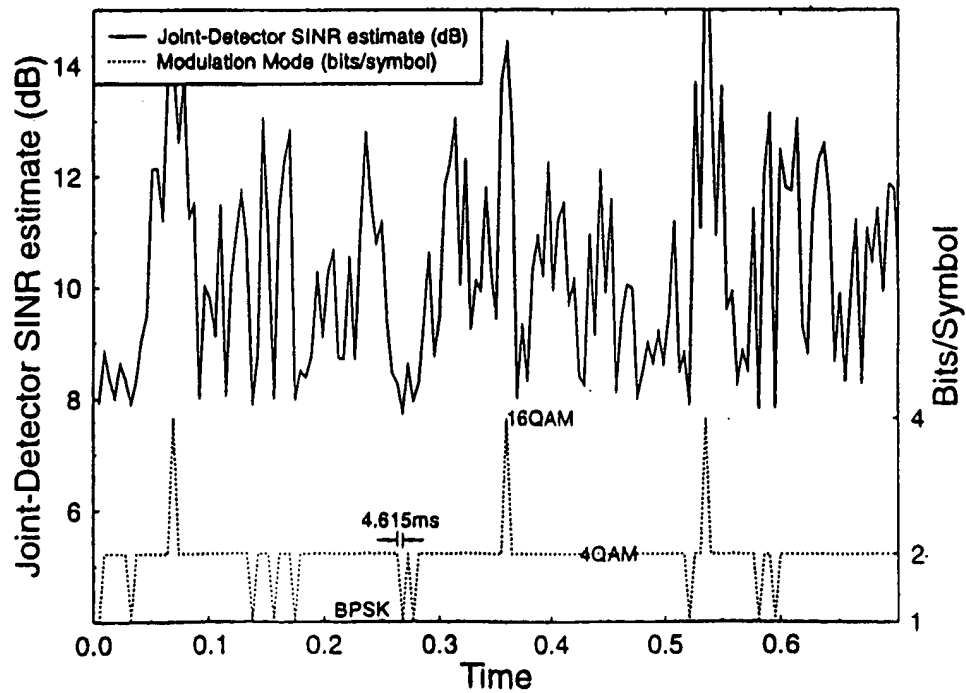


Fig. 11



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Fig. 12

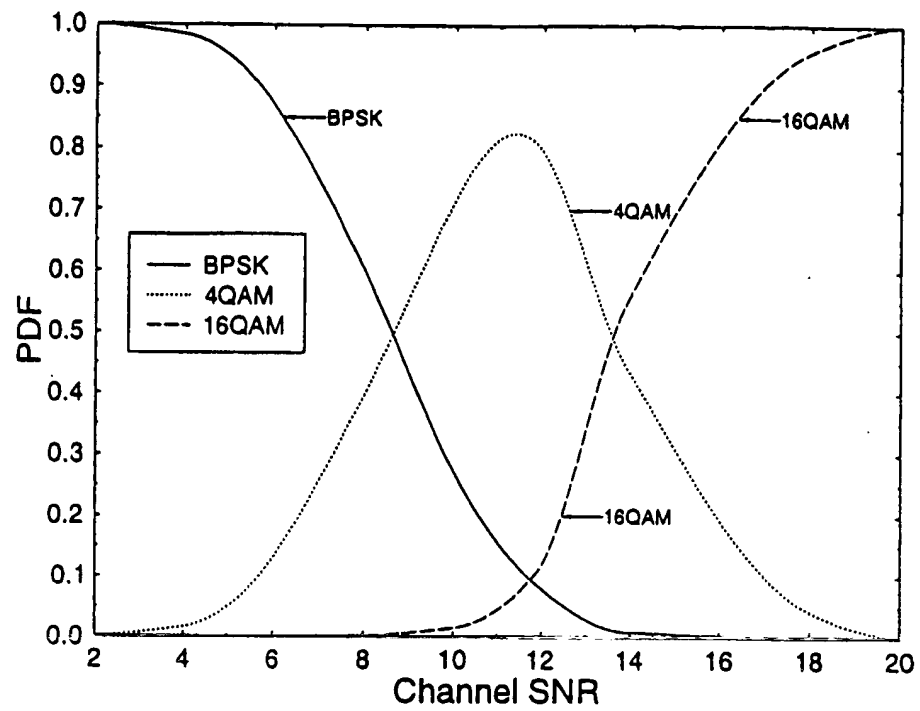
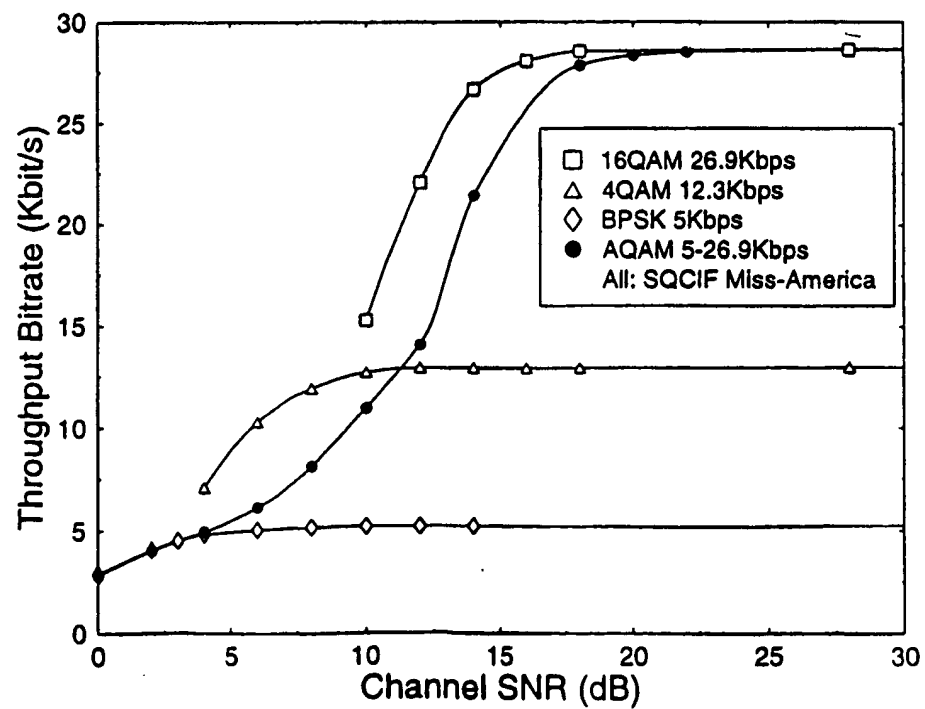


Fig. 13



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Fig. 14

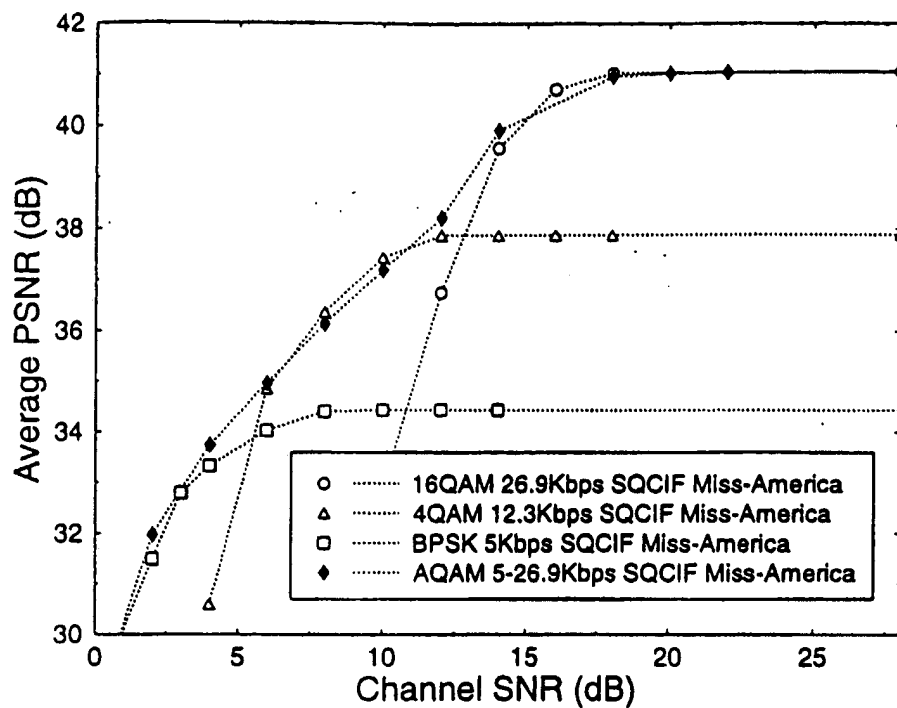


Fig. 15

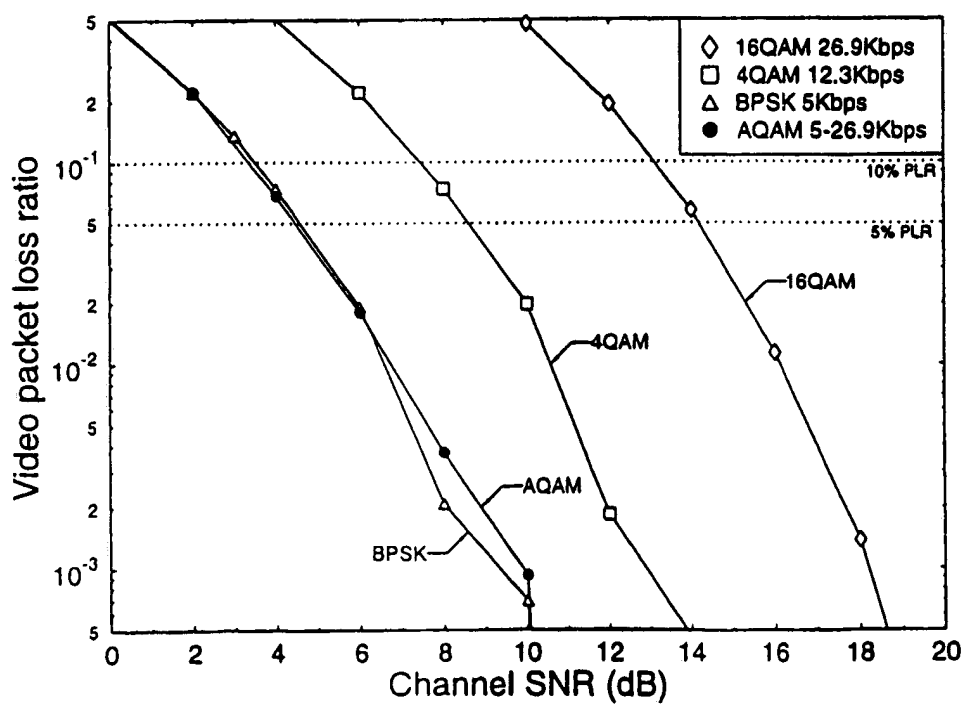
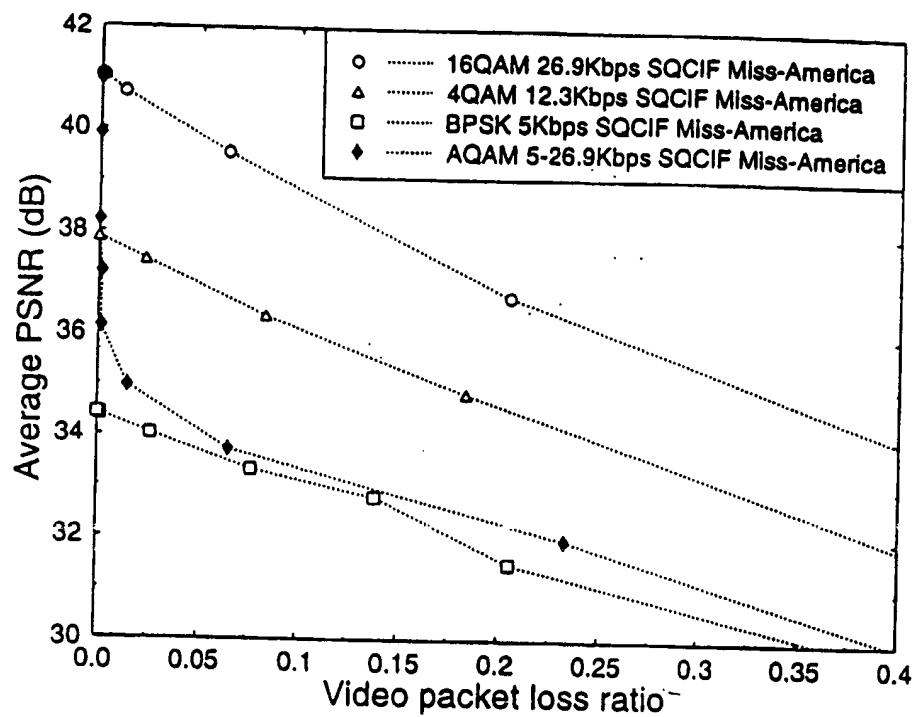


Fig. 16



**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**  
 IPC 7 H04L1/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

**B. FIELDS SEARCHED**

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 H04L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, INSPEC

**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

| Category * | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages   | Relevant to claim No. |
|------------|--|-----------------------|
| X          | KUAN E L ET AL: "Burst-by-burst adaptive joint detection CDMA"<br>IEEE 49TH VEHICULAR TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE,<br>16 - 20 May 1999, pages 1628-1632 vol.2,<br>XP002145024<br>1999, Piscataway, NJ, USA, IEEE, USA<br>ISBN: 0-7803-5565-2<br>the whole document | 1-21                  |
| X          | WO 98 38763 A (KLEIDER JOHN ERIC ;WOOD<br>CLIFFORD ALLAN (US); MOTOROLA INC (US);<br>CA) 3 September 1998 (1998-09-03)<br>abstract<br>page 3, line 17 - line 30<br>page 5, line 23 -page 6, line 22<br>claims<br>---<br>-/--                                 | 1-21                  |



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Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

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Date of mailing of the international search report

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| C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT |  |                       |
|--|--|-----------------------|
| Category *   | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages   | Relevant to claim No. |
| X  | <p>WO 99 12304 A (ERICSSON TELEFON AB L M)<br/> 11 March 1999 (1999-03-11)<br/> page 4, line 11 - line 30<br/> page 9, line 2 - line 12<br/> page 12, line 19 - line 20<br/> page 24, line 3 - line 27<br/> page 25, line 13 - line 22<br/> claims 1-10, 16-23</p> <p>---</p>  | 1-21                  |
| X  | <p>EP 0 869 647 A (LUCENT TECHNOLOGIES INC)<br/> 7 October 1998 (1998-10-07)<br/> abstract<br/> page 3, line 15 - page 4, line 2<br/> page 4, line 17 - line 30<br/> page 6, line 9 - line 48<br/> page 7, line 2 - line 7</p> <p>---</p>  | 1-21                  |
| X  | <p>KELLER T ET AL: "Blind-detection assisted<br/> sub-band adaptive turbo-coded OFDM<br/> schemes"<br/> IEEE 49TH VEHICULAR TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE,<br/> vol. 1, 16 - 20 May 1999, pages 489-493,<br/> XP002144718<br/> Piscataway, NJ, USA, IEEE, USA<br/> ISBN: 0-7803-5565-2<br/> the whole document</p> <p>---</p>  | 1-21                  |
| P,X  | <p>P. CHERRIMAN, E.L. KUAN AND L. HANZO:<br/> "Multi-mode Joint-detection CDMA/H.263<br/> Based Video Telephony"<br/> THE 4TH ACTS MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS SUMMIT<br/> '99, SORRENTO, ITALY, JUNE 8-11, 1999,<br/> PP943-948, 'Online!<br/> 1 July 1999 (1999-07-01), XP002145025<br/> Retrieved from the Internet:<br/> &lt;URL:http://www-mobile.ecs.soton.ac.uk/arc<br/> hives/1999/acts99-10290.html&gt;<br/> 'retrieved on 2000-08-15!<br/> the whole document</p> <p>---</p> | 1-21                  |
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